

75 CASES AND CASES OILMAN'S
STORES, comprising—quart
and pint pickles, 1 lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; mustard, real
Bologna anchovies, French olives, red herrings,
in tins; cayenne pepper, Chili and garlic
vinegar, in pints; bottled fruits, smoked
sausage, salad oil, best London vinegar, in

The above goods are from the well-known houses Kincaid and Co., Croese and Blackwell, Copeland and Barnes, and got up in the best style, and will be sold at the lowest possible price, for cash.

J. REYNOLDS,
564, George-street,
Opposite the Market. 5867

OLIVE OIL. OLIVE OIL. OLIVE OIL.
THE undersigned, James Collins, of

price. **JOHN THOMSON,**
361, George-street,
Opposite the Market.

WHITE LEAD. WHITE LEAD.
WHITE LEAD.
JUST LANDED, ex George, and on
sale at the Store of the undersigned:—
Five tons genuine white lead, in 28 lb, and
64 lb tins.

Five tons ditto ditto, in firkins, 28 lb. and 56 lb. kegs.
To be sold at the lowest remunerating price.
JOHN THOMSON,
Oil and Colourman,
361, George-street,
Opposite the Market.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Tandem Gig :
it is an English-made one, and built ex-
pressly for travelling in this country. Can be
viewed at Murphy's, Adelphi Hotel, York-
street. £165

**TO LINENDRAPEES, GROCERS, AND GENERAL
STOREKEEPERS.**

**THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, LEASE, AND GOOD WILL
OF BUSINESS PREMISES IN WEST HAITLAND.**

WTC. DE. SOLD.

**M. terms, the whole of the ST. CK-IN-
TRADE, FIXTURES, and GOOD WILL, OF THE
PREMISES KNOWN AS
RICKARDS'S STORES.
IN HIGH-STREET, WEST MANLAD.
THE STOCK CONSISTS OF A GENERAL ASSORT-
MENT OF DRAPERY, HOSIERY, SLATS, AND
HARDWARE, ALSO, GROCERIES, AND
IRONMONGERY, WITH WINES AND SPIRITS.
THE PREMISES are in the centre of the
town, and command the best situation for
business: they are spacious, and commodious.**

and interest have been expended in fixtures and improvements, indeed, no expense has been spared to render them the most secure and best business premises out of Sydney.

THE CONNEXION is at first rate, chiefly a READY MONEY TRADE; the receipts have exceeded £14,000 per annum, and are to be greatly improved by adding a wholesale business.

Satisfactory reasons assigned for the proprietor wishing to dispose of the business. Further particulars may be had of Mr. ROBERT

RICKARDS, Auctioneer, Sydney. 5202

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS, WINDSOR DISTRICT.

HOLDERS of Horse Stock in the above and surrounding districts, may hear of a purchaser at "Crey's Hotel, Windsor, on Saturday, the 31st instant", on which day he has appointed to be there. The stock must be possumed of symmetry, bone, and muscular power, with their certificates of sire, &c.

Mr. T. E. Jowse, Bligh-street, Sydney. 5111

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.

J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.

376, Pitt-street. 5233

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of Wool, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to his correspondents London.

THE undersigned have on sale a batch of English Ale, in hogsheads and half hogsheads.
MURPHY AND CO.,
 744 Queen street.

Dixon-street, Sydney.
Country tallow refined, packed, and made
merchable for the Sydney and London
markets.
Communications for Mr. John Hamilton,
Bark Hutu Boiling-down Establishment, to be
addressed to the care of the above. 4846

**CAUTIONS RESPECTING TITLES
TO PROPERTY.**
IN future no advertisement or caution.

advertised for sale will be inserted in the
Sydney Morning Herald, unless signed or
 countersigned by an attorney.
Sydney Morning Herald Office,
 February 19. 3086

ALL demands against Mr. MICHIE'S
 Election Committee are requested to be
 forwarded, under cover, to the Secretary by 12
 o'clock on Saturday.
 White Horse Inn, George-street. 5216

LOST, on Saturday last, in George-street, between Hunter-street and the Post Office, a blue purse, containing two pounds twelve shillings. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return the same to the *Herald* Office. 6356

LOST, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, a Gold Hunting Horizontal Watch, maker's name, Robert Raskell, Liverpool. No. 40974, with bracelet and key attached. Whoever returns the same to Messrs. PARSONS and RUSSELL, Watchmakers, 73, King-street, will receive five pounds reward. 5631

TO INNKEEPERS.

TO BE LET, the "Printer's Arms"

The house having, in addition to other conveniences suitable to a respectable Hotel, (also undergoing extensive alterations) two rooms, 21 feet square and 25 by 14 feet respectively, is well calculated for holding an Odd Fellows Lodge or Club, or a spirited hotel-keeper to establish an Ordinary, being in the vicinity of the mercantile and shipping interest. License, bar fittings, &c., very moderate. Apply to Mr. T. FAROE, Printer, King-street; or to the agent, M. LARSEN, on the premises. 5107

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culated in the military measures of the Cabinet, considered merely as the means by which a certain result was to be, and has been, obtained. For the present the Government is triumphant, the past two days have put an end even to the semblance of a struggle. The members of the majority of the National Assembly; its two last sittings were broken up by the military. The President and his adherents, driven from their place of meeting in the Stadthaus on Tuesday, fled to the Kolnischehausa, in the Britten strasse. Expelled from this locality by the same force which, alone the President declared he would yield, the deputies fled to Mielentz's saloon (once the centre of the Constitutional Club); a brief debate on an important question, the refusal of taxes, was again interrupted by a coup d'etat. The military, by the sudden putting the question, and declaring the sitting closed, adding that he should not call another meeting without a requisition signed by 20 members. It was the last sitting of the Assembly, the Assembly, divided as it is, to exhibit so much unity of purpose. The party of the Centre has dissolved itself, a few only of the members of it attended the last meeting. The majority still reckoned among the "rump" of the Assembly, and help to give the appearance of being the majority. The hopelessness of the conflict of the deputies with the military put an end to the struggle. The decision of the Reichstag was carried into effect by the blockade of the Assembly by the troops of Wrangel, and very many things that the personal struggle was carried beyond the point that left the Assembly in a position of complete insignificance. A formal protest against all and every future act of the ministry would have been enough for the assertion of the legal rights of the Assembly; it was the President's personal attitude, his daily collision with a military guard was quite useless, and leaves the last hours of the existence of the Chamber, degraded by incidents that border on the ludicrous. The resolution of the Reichstag, passed on the 17th of July, for the last time by the entrance of a file of infantry was, "that no ministry has the right to raise any taxes till this resolution is revoked" by the National Assembly. A amendment proposed by the President, that the Reichstag Ministry had no power to raise or expend money so long as the sittings of the Assembly in Berlin were suspended, the resolution had effect from the 17th (this day). Inauguration of the Reichstag, the Reichstag's resolution and amendment were more strongly opposed than supported, for all the interest of the occasion lies in the scene that closed the day.

those drastic would be the doubling of all existing taxes and the creation of not a few new ones. That reckless expenditure and disastrous finance measures of the French Republic have made the deepest impressions here, from the misfortune of others. The short away of the republican leaders in Baden, where nothing was more remarkable in the Red chiefs than the readiness with which they would have sacrificed their lives, could lay their hands on, has also been instructive. But the legality of the vote is disputed; there is no proof that a majority agreed to it, it passed by acclamation only; those who protest are not listened to.

A capital in a state of siege, and a whole community living under martial law, sound formidable enough, but in reality the change is rather inferred than felt. The presence of the army, the fact that the Government is the total extinction of the National Guard, are the chief outward signs of it. All public meetings are forbidden, no gathering of more than twenty persons are permitted. But a few persons are allowed to go out. The watch keeps the streets clear; they are coated with ice, the air is intensely cold, with snow and sleet falling thick and fast. The few passengers, forced out of their business, hurry along, without stopping to look at the scene of the armistice, groups of infantry and the patrol of cavalry, crossing each other at right angles, are nearly all that can be called the "life" of Berlin. The citizens, used to appear in arms for the first time, are not allowed to show at present without them. The theatres are open, but no one goes to them; the curtain rises to thirty persons at the Opera a night or two ago, and the audience was diminished, for the first time, to the number of thirty. The history of the city, where music and the drama were once the great occupations of the community.

The railway stations are all occupied by troops, and the lines are guarded for many miles from the centre of the city. The first of the vagrant soldiers past in the dark he catches a glimpse of groups of soldiers sitting round their water-bells, and he wraps himself more tightly in his cloak out of every sympathy for the human race who is open to the influence of human weather. But strict as all the regulations are, no impediment is thrown in the way of the arrival of strangers, provided they can find a place to stay. The disorders have been very summarily dealt with. Many persons implicated in the late disorders have been arrested. Schramm, a deputy, was seized in the act of distributing a proclamation to the workers among the working men, that they should arm themselves, that they should take the law into their own hands, and was arrested and gave into custody an individual who endeavoured to incite them to violence.

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the clemency of the Government. As
question of the term of transportation for
disposition in insurrection, the Committee
Chairman has expressed an opinion that
the danger in reducing it from five to
five years is, that the more convenient
be at liberty to return to France, but is im-
bable that the greater number of them will
avail themselves of this liberty. "But,"
said the Chairman, "in Algeria," says the
"having established a more solid and
domestic hearth, and made it the
of his affections and his interests, he
convict will consider Algeria as his
country." The Committee proposes a
authorize the fathers any mode of means
to follow them, to encourage marriages
legitimate children, so that they hope
their name and property of their
will be supported to the roads
Cherbourg, after the
of the decisions of military commissions
appealed to the Court of Cassation against
transportation, on the ground that the
of the Government, the power to seque-
and that transportation, is not a
simple, is not in the number of penalties
applicable. The Court of Cassation, how-
has decided that the decisions of the mag-
istrates are subject to the review of the
conferred on the Executive Government by
decree of the 27th of June last; and that
sequently, they had no judicial character
cannot be disturbed. *Galignani's Mess-
enger* says, "On Saturday
an experiment was made on the
Railway, to test the power of a new ap-
plied produced by electricity, particularly
to its being used by railway
The experiment was made by the
by M. Le Moit, a French general who
been for several years employed in elec-
experiments in Russia, and whose dis-
of the department are well known to be
entirely correct. The apparatus was a
cable, containing a wooden square
about the size, though not the shape, of
try box, and having a galvanic battery of
twenty zinc amalgam plates disposed
was attached to the cable, and the
then about to proceed from Paddington
light was produced inside the box, a
rays, condensed and heightened by a por-
celain lens, was emitted by an aperture
of the box, and the light was
derived before the train left Paddington,
dazzling blaze filled the whole of the
station, lighting the numerous gas lamps
and the shade. As the train
proceeded on its way, the
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The six soldiers entered the room, the officers advanced to the chair of the President, who, after a short conference with him, succeeded in obtaining silence enough to communicate to the Assembly the order of the President, who had communicated to him his orders to disperse the meeting; that he could not produce a written order to this effect, but relied on their believing the word of a Prussian officer. The Chamber was legally assembled, and strictly acting on its rights, and without disparaging in any way the honour of a Prussian officer, must insist on the production of written orders. In this question the Assembly decided whether he would allow hazards execute his orders. Major Hawthorn "hoped that the presence and good sense of the Assembly."

"I request a specific declaration, Sir," said the President. The Major said, he could not decide. The President said, "The Assembly was quite without feeling on the question. He should obey orders. The Assembly replied the President, "will only yield to force, will you employ force to remove us from the hall?" The Major emphatically said, "I will not."

A frightful uproar ensued, the President after some notice wishing to close the sitting, but there were loud calls for the decision. The President then declared the sitting closed, the speaker put, and the amendment declared as carried amid the cluets of the galleries. Major Hawthorn had left the hall, either to procure a written order or bring up more men—the point is not clear. On the 19th of April, 1848, the Assembly broken up, and the members fled, quitting the room. Special notice is to be given of the next sitting; but it is to-day reported that the relic of the Chamber will never be seen again.

A pension of 100 thalers to the widow of the civic guardsmen, Schneider, who was killed in the disturbance of the 16th of October, and an allowance for the education of each of his seven children till they attain the age of 18.

THE STATE OF VIENNA.

From the Times, Correspondent.

VIENNA, 22nd October. The Emperor's day, the feast of the patron of Austria. In more peaceful times the people of Vienna were wont to go and amuse themselves at Neuburg Convent, a few miles from here, where a solemn religious mass may have been read, and when everybody indulged in feasting and all kinds of popular games. But so strong is the hate of this season, that even the day of St. Leopold has lost the better half of its influence. A solemn mass may have been read that morning at the cathedral, but we do not know to the contrary, but the long rows of hackney coaches idling at their stands show the Viennese have kept within their walls. The grand day of public rejoicing is now something like a day of mourning, and it is said that a greater number of shops remain closed than it is usual to see on the common Sabbath-day. The coffee houses are of course crammed, and so would the clubs be but for their appropriate prohibition. The people are not ready for politics; they can neither eat, drink, nor sleep without them. The press appears to think the ministry that is to be, possessed of a panacea—a pill or a draught that will cure every political ailment. I think if the minister could devise any plan by the action of which people could be induced to mind their own business, and take some rational interest in other things than politics, he would be a benefactor to the state, and towards the pacification of the town.

People have just now a deal to say on the

Imagine the expectation into which we were thrown by such outrages, perpetrated on a man of liberty, and what a "bore" it has since been to have got shot, as some of our friends have said, "for nothing."

It was a very curious thing, however, that the detestable cause. On October 23, the anarchists summoned the city to surrender unconditionally, and at the expiration of the eight hours' thinking time (benevolently granted by the Government), they were met by the insurgents on the ramparts.

On October 24, on the 25th, until the evening of the 26th, the fighting continued, with little intermission by day, while at night the heavens were lit up by the fire of the batteries.

On the 26th, 200,000 men were, in all, employed on the 26th, a larger number than in the first series; but the loss does not much exceed 2000, as both parties were so much under the influence of the attention of the suburbs (from the 26th to the 28th, properly speaking) that the fighting was carried on by a broad gage and regular ramparts.

On the 27th, at ten A.M., on Saturday, the 28th, after eight hours' tremendous fighting, the Imperialists in possession of the Belvedere, the Bastion of the St. Charles, the St. Vincent, and of the Leopoldstadt, the South-East of Vienna. On Sunday morning, the 29th, my friend H. and I managed to escape from one of the advanced barricades, and to get to the suburbs, where we were most kindly received by the troops, both officers and men, to whom we were able to give valuable information as to the real state and disposition of the rebel army.

On the 30th, the beautiful street leading to the bastion, had been the scene of the hardest fighting of all, as it had been fortified by a series of barricades, built up to the first floor of the houses.

On the 31st, the combat continued, and the Imperialists, who were not only

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So ends the first session of the Prussian Constituent Assembly. There is every reason to believe that even the party of the Right, the section that submits to the measure of the Crown, and accepts the adjournment at Cologne, will place the measure, which is not the dissolution of the Assembly, highly respected.

While the legislation is thus rendered powerless, the other and still more daring measure of the Ministry, the disarming the Civic Guard, is carried on with the greatest vigour. Some 10,000 men are being disarmed daily, and the process was too slow. Waggons are, therefore, sent through the city under a strong military escort, and at beat of drum every citizen is compelled to bring his weapon and ammunition to the waggons, to be received by the officer and carried away to the government depot. While the delivery is going on, each end of the street is closed by the soldiers; resistance is impossible; those who refuse to surrender their arms are arrested, and are very rare; those who have more than the legal number in the house are arrested, and offenders are dealt with according to martial law. Up to last night 75 per cent of the arms had been estimated to have been in the hands of the Government; by this evening it is expected the amount will be made up to 90 per cent, and to judge from the waggons of weapons passing along in all directions to day, the estimate is probably correct. The disarmament has been effected without the slightest disturbance; indeed it should be recollected that every receipt for a musket given to the citizens contained also a pledge to give it again when called on to do so.

The Government has endeavoured to procure the mediation of the Prince of Prussia between the King and the Berlin branch of the Assembly. A deputation waited on him

subject of a free pardon which Prince Windischgratz has thought proper to grant to Mr. Blum, and to the German Parliament, at Frankfurt, who had been in Vienna in order to foster the rebellion. This was the same case as that of Mr. Robert Blum. The latter was shot, but the *Wiener Zeitung* has been obliged to publish the guilt of assisting in and fostering the armed rebellion against his Majesty's troops had been proved by evidence and confessed by himself. That the said Julius Frobel had been sentenced by a military tribunal to be hanged by the neck until death, and that the Emperor had graciously discharged, in consideration of certain extenuating circumstances, had granted a full and free pardon to the said Julius Frobel.

This proclamation puzzles people to an enormous extent, and it is not understood that the extreme penalty of the law should be pronounced against a man when there were extenuating circumstances of such great import that their consideration induced the Emperor to grant a full and free pardon. Rumour, that always finds a reason when none else can find one, ascribes to Mr. Frobel certain important revelations as to the existence of a grand democratic conspiracy, at the time of the execution of the said Julius Frobel. The solution of the enigma, however, is not so difficult as the Viennese would make it. I presume Prince Windischgratz did not think another infringement of the privilege of pardon was necessary for his purpose. His whole conduct has proved that he was averse to the shedding of blood. Mr. Blum's execution had already consumed the rupture between Austria and the Regency of Lombardy, and the Emperor's gracious clemency, according to sentences of death against the other members of the Parliament, without going to the length of executing

was strewn with the dead bodies of men and women, but they and the pools of blood were not, did not strike us so much as the horrible sight of those who were stricken from the ranks of rebels, in which we saw fired by machine-guns and rockets, in houses fired by machine-guns with terrible effect. Half of the town in this beautiful suburb are thus burnt and the other half are roiled with blood and fire. The women are carrying dead wives, sisters, and daughters, picking up the precious out of the ruins the half-burned bodies of their relatives.

Thursday evening, the city, dreading a sudden descent from the sky, agreed to a truce, and the situation of affairs was so peaceful, that the next morning the approach of the Hunarans to raise the siege signalled from the tower of the cathedral, the real crisis; most of the troops were sent to the rear, and the Hunarans had to set the enemy in the rear, while the remainder set to work to barricade the bridge which connects the suburb with the city, so as to prevent a *sortie*. II and I, and some others, were sent to the rear, and I thought we had met with from the rebels, excited by the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war," and the General's services, which, as men of the same rank, they had expected. In going to work in good earnest under the direction of the engineer officers, we soon erected batteries and civilians working together—a breakfast of paving stones—[N.B. The Hunarans would most effectually prevent revolution from which the six cannot let off the bridge with such a murderous hope that a ally became impossible.

and the Cart did not find evidence seemed to have been made as is so framed on 36th George III. I thought the other counts of the indictment were equally groundless and had been made to them. They charge that the prisoner did feloniously, imagine, devise, and intend to deprive Lady the Queen from her title, and dignity, &c., and feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously, to declare by then, and utter certain printings in a paper called the *Free Press*. This was in the exact words of the indictment. Therefore the counts were sufficient. And, indeed, it was objected that in the should have been further averred some particular design on foot, and execution and furtherance of which the counts were insufficient. But it has been stated that it was published concerning "this design." He did not see how more could have been done in that indictment. The expression of that design, and indeed to effect it, was the publication of a newspaper; its contents must evidence that design and tend to show that it was intended to be published both that; nothing could be in the language of the pleading—the evidence, and the acts done in pursuence clearly and explicitly stated, and it was to be stated, if it was to be stated at all. The count which was made to do so. The count which was in support of the objection were, but here, as his brother Porritt said, there was no publication charged in the necessary manner, and the allegation of the count appearing to be

ability, thousands said that the interest did not belong to the land, but was utterly impossible to define, any actual interest of things which de- veloped of contingence. He said that he could not see any resemblance to the case where objections to the grounds of interest: was any authority that he was deciding that the land was indivisible, and as he stood on trial, he noted the difference between interest was to be found in reports, page 559, where Lord Ellenborough decided that a rate was no objection, and Crosswell, page 815, a witness was held to be bound to pay a rate in law. In considering this no regard whatever to what would have followed in the case of an em- barassing and in- jury, and had confined inquiry if the ob- ject authority, principle, or he thought it right to say that the law had been for centuries, but now attributed to it, its administration of jus- tice, therefore, to have been a more careful and more accurate than the 19th century. He said that he was of any existence or en- dorse under Henry V.—an

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at Potsdam, and, by permission of the King, he visited them; but to their application he replied that, having consulted the most eminent jurists, he was assured the King had acted strictly within the limit of his rights, and that he could not recognise the last section of the Chamber as the National Assembly. The point of the King's refusal to give the Ministry was discussed as some length, but the arguments used by the deputation failed to convince his Royal Highness. As a last resource, a member, M. Schaeffer, urged that the King should give the Ministry to his country, but to the throne and dynasty. To this the Prince replied—that the concessions and *inconsequence* of the Crown on the 16th of March had been made, and that he could not, he said, know not who might govern after the House of Hohenzollern, but he was sure that it would at least fall with honour. The King had tried every possible means to re-establish the monarchy, and he was assured that the present measures as the only mode of preventing total anarchy. Even Von Grabow, who had that day had an audience of the King, for the first time admitted that the Crown was not broken. He said, however, that the King would not restrict or diminish the liberties which they had obtained; he had declared his determination to adhere to the principle of a constitutional monarchy, and he had not broken his word; the King's real grief, he felt, was that he could not give every promise. He bore no ill-will to the people of Bismarck for the part they had taken in the events of March; but it had grieved him deeply to find no party rising to support the monarchy. He expressed his warmest declaration of sympathy with him. The Prince then shook hands with the deputation and dismissed it.

Some Vienna papers report that Mr. Messenbauer, the commander of the National Guard during the siege, has been found guilty by the military commission, and that he is to be hanged to-morrow morning. I have not been able to ascertain whether this statement is true or untrue, but there is a great likelihood of its being founded on fact. Mr. Messenbauer's active share in the combat against the Emperor's troops is so evident, that his warmest friends dare not dispute it, and there is a suspicion that he may have been the cause of the war was the real cause of that disgraceful breach of good faith of which the Viennese made themselves guilty, by resuming the defence after they had consented to surrender. The Emperor's army was not permitted to enter the disarmament. Weapons of all kinds that were taken from the arsenal during the riot, have been kept back in spite of former proclamations, and domiciliary visits in search of arms have been continued. This measure is necessary, but yet little is to be hoped from it. The defaulter aginst the proclamation of Prince Windischgratz will certainly have cunning enough to hide their arms in places where they cannot be found. The Emperor's army will be obliged to use force, and add to the bitter feelings of the Viennese.

We have been favoured with the following admirable graphic description of some of the events of the siege by a gentleman who only arrived in Vienna the day before the murder of Count Latour. Our correspondent is a member of the University of Oxford.

"The day after the fall of the post, long interrupted, is resumed to-day. I am at length able to write you some account of the dreadful scenes which I have witnessed here during the

[illegible]

acted that the publication should not be "felonious." He did not, in any language, the publication called "felonious." The propriety of the publication was not properly intended to be discussed, or of the acts done, but not and here the publication of the only be called felonious by the word of the law. It would be just as much to say that the publication of a "felonious gun," committed of these articles "a fiction." They were, therefore, at this cause of error should be, and the challenge of the prisoner in William Duff. The Crown does challenge, and the Court all surrender. He need not then repeat the charge, and the challenge of being a burgess of the Corporation, the ratifier of the public character of the city of Dublin, in the conviction of the prisoner. V. having granted to the corporation, and the challenge of the prisoner, been also contented—convicted. Various objections had been form of the challenge itself. In form, the Court would have considered the challenge of the prisoner as a very serious character, but the challenge should be of themselves, it would not intimate any how defects in forms, though to the attention of the parties. This should be the point of the franchise. This challenge double matter: first, it suggests in the juror as burgess of the corporation; secondly, it suggested an objection to the city of Dublin, as a corporation, and the challenge of the prisoner, he should inquire—

[illegible]

preparation or
man, and will
cannot conceive
that we believe
-law will even-
study proper to
-ally some re-
eration of which
Government
action, motion,
and the
remaining session.
The crisis is
on dilated mean-
ing as it eats up the
its duties in the
its ends. But, in
acts its parties.
ve, Parliament
on, a blow will
the Government
England, But,
and the Irish
the wheel how
will save cat-
ry, Mr. Glad-
national not
to a degree of
ret experienced
of JUNE.—The
to the transport-
to Algeria has
to decree, dated
to the
cases, and de-
cisions should
be transported,
and a court-mar-

received
 edition
 against
 Skwell's
 n. He
 action at
 Cavalry
 ars, but
 of that
 Ge-

in the
 character,
 ee who
 vulgar
 he does
 doing.
 ct, the
 mission
 f which
 Mr. A.
 mended
 a doctor
 es such
 because
 's dry.
 ing in his
 kind of
 se he's
 a. Mr.
 es from
 Mr. K. E.
 he's got
 got a
 got a
 got a
 e feels
 e feels
 se he's

The resolution of the Assembly respecting the refusal of payment of taxes is considered more as a last and desperate form of protest against the Ministerial policy than a measure really contemplated or intended to have an effect. It is rather denounced as tending to anarchy, and subversion of the whole system of society. The people are reminded that behind anarchy is the "Red Republic," one

past month. While traveling in Greece in September, I caught at Thermopylae a malaria fever, of which I was very nearly dying; and as soon as I recovered, I was sent to Vienna for change of air, where I arrived just in time to see the insurrection of the 6th October, the murder of Count L- which has been the cause of the revolution.

The Cathedral,

to which the rebels had set fire in
momentary rage and spite. The adjoining
chapel, however, where the hearts of the long
of Austrian Emperors are interred, and
was rich in splendid monuments, has
survived to the ground. So were the tombs
of the French Kings at St. Denis rifled by the
revolutionary mob.

Early in the morning after the storm we marched

erent a burgess has, *qui burgess*,
consequently upon the conviction.
For his own part, he could
say. The goods and chattels for-
feign belong to the corporation; but
individual nor as a corporation
have any share or personal in-
goods so forfeited; they were all
to public and specified purposes,
and we trace in the history of
fortune and the victory of
the greatness of purpose
mind by which a wisdom
has ordained that man
shaped, and his destiny
faith, then, in the heart
which misfortune engendered
Irishmen will now put

the conflict with unequal
over tremendous odds
and the energy of
more than man's
man's fortune shall be
any directed. We have
t, courage, and hearing,
defenders; we believe that
their hands to the good

married. Mr. T. because he isn't. I
because he likes to see his friends round
Mr. W. because he's got no friends, and
joys a glass to himself. Mr. X. because
uncle has left him a legacy. Mr. Y. be-
his aunt cut him off with a shilling.
We should be happy to inform our
what Mr. Z.'s reasons are for drinking.
putting the que Don to him he was for-
drunk to answer."

Mr. V.
and him.
and en-
cause his
because
Mr. V.
readers
but on
and too

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